Preliminary Analysis of The Ellis Pugh Site 3CH20

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January, 1970

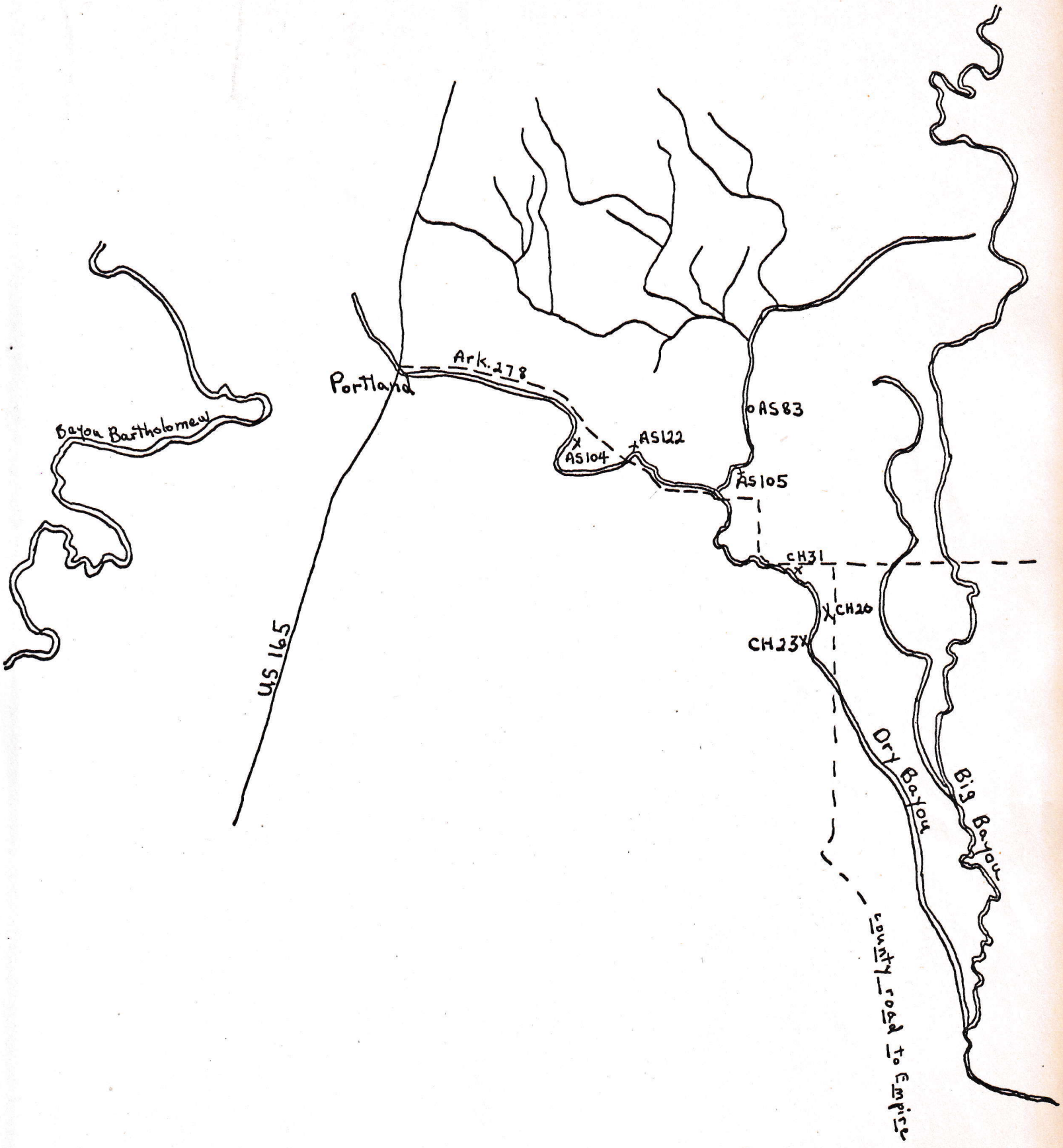


Figure Ellis Pugh Site area. (from Eudora and Wilmot Quads, 15' series, topographic, USGS, Scale 1:62500)

ELLIS PUGH SITE

Introduction

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION: The Ellis Pugh site, 3CH20, is located on the east bank of Dry Bayou, or Deadman's Bayou, four miles southeast of Portland, in Chicot County (SE¼ of NW¼, Sec. 19, T17S R3W). While midden debris is generally scattered along the bank of the bayou, there are distinct, localized, heavy concentrations with a darker soil color than the surrounding soil. The concentration situated on the highest portion of the bank or natural levee is approximately 100 feet east of the bayou. This is designated Area A. It is a dark colored soil area 25 by 33 meters with numerous sherds and bone and shell refuse. Area B is approximately 200 feet north-northeast of Area A and is 16 by 21 meters. The midden is less concentrated here, but there is sufficient accumulation to create a mound less than one foot high. Area C is located approximately 300 feet east of Area A and at the edge of the county road. It is also a low mound, approximately 1.5 feet high and while midden is present, it is less concentrated than in the other areas and no change of soil color is evident. A telephone pole is situated on top of the mound so that this area receives less heavy cultivation. Bill Wilson, of Portland, reports that burials have been plowed up in the area north of these midden concentrations. Today, there is no bone on the surface, there are only scattered potsherds here and the soil is a distinctly lighter color than the area where the midden is heavier. As this site has long been known as a rich artifact area to local collectors, the combination of pothunting and plowing may have destroyed the cemetery area.

Dry Bayou originates in the northwest corner of Portland only one-half mile southeast of Dean Brake. Dean Brake is a cut-off bend of Bayou

Bartholomew and Dry Bayou is one of numerous small streams which drain the backslope of the Bayou levee. It flows southeast to join Big Bayou approximately three miles downstream from the Ellis Pugh site (Figure). Dry Bayou is a small, sluggish stream, however, it does not completely dry up in the summer. Today, it is sufficiently small in the vicinity of the site that it could easily be waded, except for the water moccasins. The land surface in this area is of particular interest because it is one of the few remnant land surfaces of braided stream channel which H. N. Fisk (1944) dates to the Arkansas River stage B3. It therefore could contain some of the earliest sites for the region. The topography of the entire area is extremely flat with less than 10 feet of elevation variation. The Ellis Pugh site has an elevation of 110 feet above mean sea level.

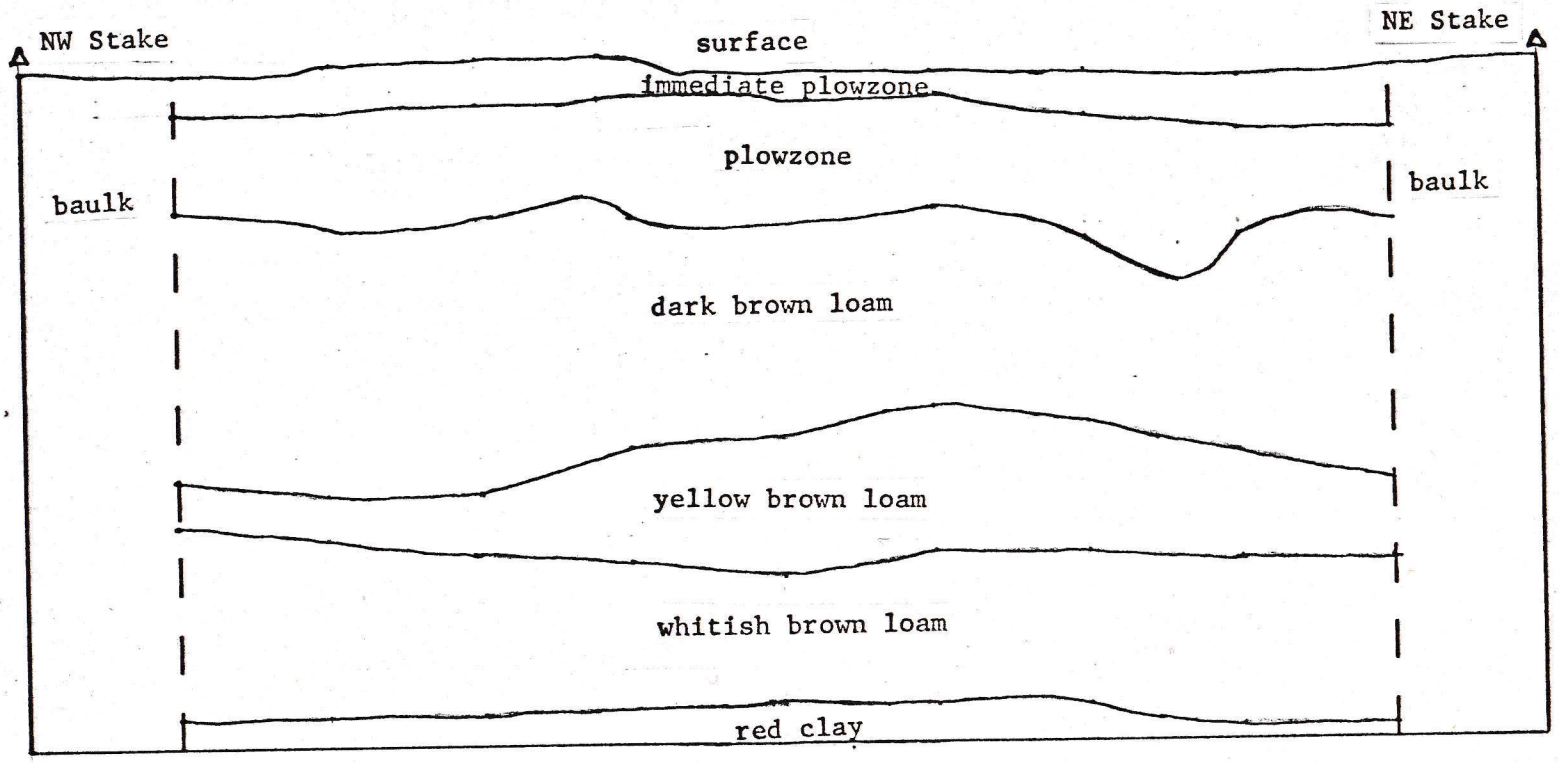
Other sites are present in the immediate vicinity of Ellis Pugh. The Bozeman site, 3CH31, is also on the east bank of Dry Bayou, approximately 1500 feet northwest of Ellis Pugh. It has already been leveled. The Revival site, 3CH23, is located across the bayou and approximately 900 feet southwest of Ellis Pugh. Four additional sites have been found upstream on Dry Bayou within three miles. The banks of Dry Bayou between the Ellis Pugh site and the bayou's juncture with Big Bayou have not yet been checked for additional sites.

EXCAVATION: The Ellis Pugh site is owned by Gus Pugh and Sons Company of Portland, Arkansas. Mrs. George Pugh notified the Arkansas Archeological Survey that plans had been made to level the land in order to improve farming conditions. Permission was given to test the site before the leveling started. Eight surface collections have been made from the site, beginning in 1966, and are available for analysis. The specimens in these collections

indicate that this is a multiple component site. The objectives of the test excavation were to determine whether the midden levels had been completely disturbed by cultivation and whether the deposits were stratified vertically. Two test pits, each 2 by 2 meter squares, were excavated and screened by 10 cm. levels. Pit #1 was placed in Area A and Pit #2 was in Area B.

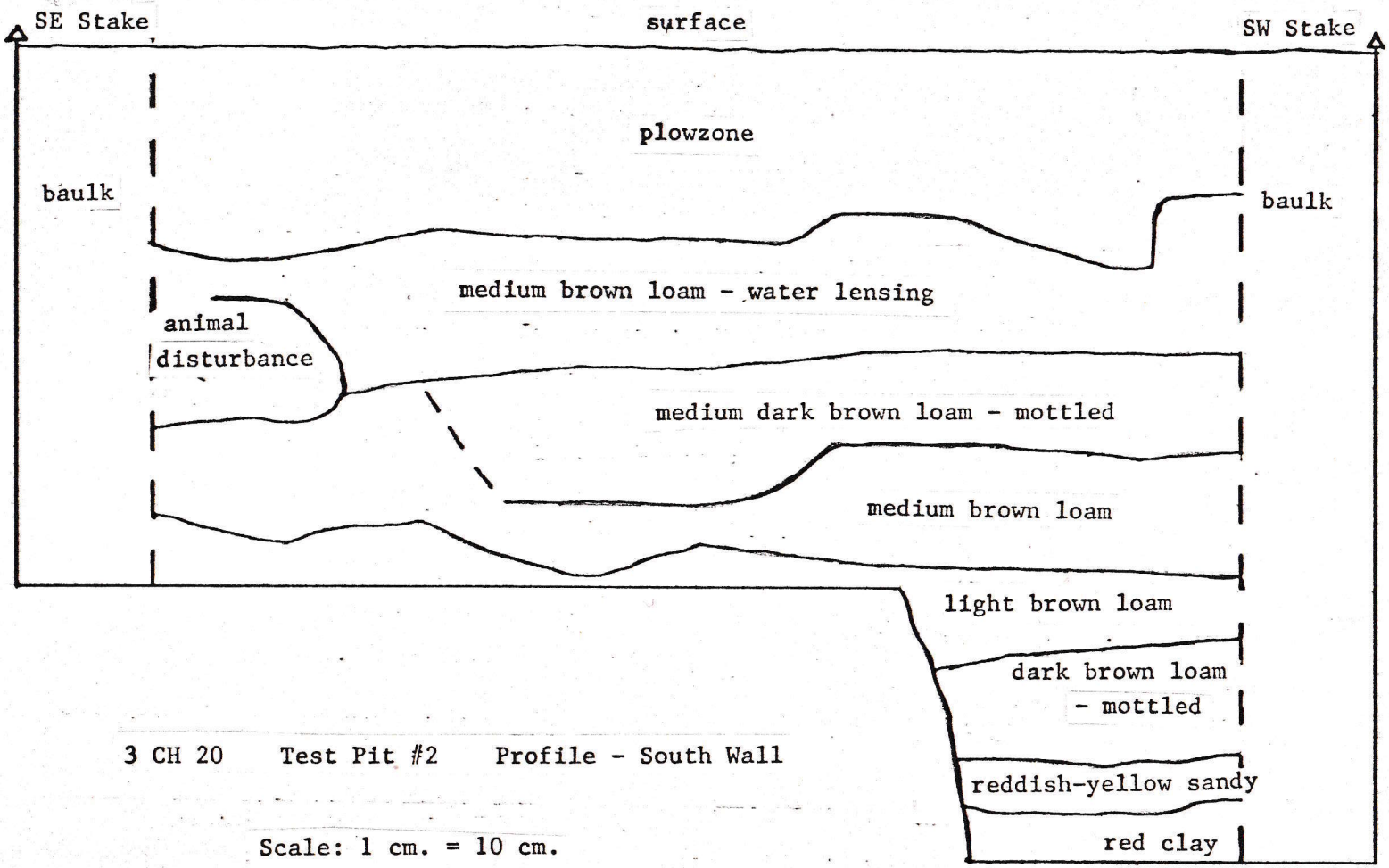
Test pit #1 was the more productive of the two pits, especially in midden refuse. The soil profile was simple and is shown in Figure____. A 25 cm. deep plowzone overlies an undisturbed midden approximately 35 cm. thick. The red clay subsoil was encountered at 85 cm. below the surface. No features were identified during excavation. This pit was more productive than test pit #2 in the amount of potsherds and stone, however, a greater percentage was included in the plowzone.

Test pit #2, while less productive in midden, produced greater amounts of pottery and stone in the zone below the plow line. The soil deposit above the red clay is thicker than in Area A, but the midden accumulation is the same thickness. Here, the plowzone extended to a depth of 30 cm. (Figure) and the midden deposit to 60 cm. At a depth of 70 cm. the deposit was sterile. A 1 by 1 meter pit was continued in the southwest corner to expose the soil profile. This pit extended to a depth of 115 cm. to the red clay. No artifacts or midden refuse were encountered in these lower levels. The dark brown mottled loam between 95 cm. and 105 cm. may be either an older land surface or another occupation level although nothing was found in it. Some disturbances and artifact concentrations were evident in the thickest midden zone, but no pits or other features could be defined. This disturbance is also indicated by the distribution of artifacts, as the 60 - 70 cm. level contained two potsherds, one a Withers Fabric-impressed type and the other a Mississippi Plain. These two types probably represent



3 CH 20 Test Pit #1 Profile - North Wall

Scale: 1 cm. = 10 cm.



3 CH 20 Test Pit #2 Profile - South Wall

Scale: 1 cm. = 10 cm.

the earliest and latest occupations of the site.

Ceramics

The variety of pottery types present indicates some time depth and the presence of multiple components. At present, however, no sequence or chronology for the local area is known and the assumptions of cultural differences are based on the established chronologies of the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Lower Red River Valley. The pottery analysis has followed the type-variety system established by Philip Phillips in Archeological Survey in the Lower Yazoo Basin, Mississippi, 1949-1955 (n.d.), for the Lower Mississippi Valley. For the present, these types are used to indicate decorative technique and style but the attributes are discussed in detail so that comparisons can be made. The Ellis Pugh pottery will be included in regional varieties when other sites in the region have been analysed. Distribution of the pottery types is given in Table .

BAYTOWN PLAIN (5281 sherds): Type as described in Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:76-82) and in Phillips (n.d.). This sherd count includes 360 rim sherds and 48 basal sherds. 1281 of the body sherds were discarded in the initial sorting because of their extremely small size. The analysis is based on a sample of 1665 sherds from the test excavations. It is evident that the potsherds are not from a single ceramic complex and there is no stratigraphic control to provide a basis for separation of varieties. The analysis is, therefore, primarily concentrated on the rim sherds.

Paste. The paste of most of the sherds has a sandy texture. This is not surprising as the local soil is a sandy clay loam. In addition, the sherds contain varying amounts of small clay particles. The compactness of the paste also varies from well worked and compacted which is hard and breaks

Table 1

3CH20 Ellis Pugh Site - Distribution of Pottery

	Baytown Plain	Withers Fabric-Impressed	Marksville Incised	Marksville Stamped	Mulberry Ck. Cord-marked	Woodville Zoned Red	Larto Red Filmed	Coles Creek Incised	Evansville Punctated	Mazique Inc. var. Manchac	Plaquemine Brushed	Harrison Bayou Incised	L'Eau Noire I. var. Anna	Misc.	Bone Tempered	Mississippi Plain	Pugh Trailed Incised	Leland Incised	Parkin P. var. Transylvania	Parkin Punctated	Shell Temp. Trailed Incised	Total by Level
ace	2113	8	4	1	2	1	3	4	16	24	8		3	21	6	71	4	4	3		3	2
-Plowzone	1920	9	3	5				3	13	15	13	3	1	13	1	179	3	9	1	2	1	2
30-40cm.	10	1		1							1					1						
40-60cm.	1		2											2		10						
60-70cm.																						
70-80cm.																						
-Plowzone	1219	3		1		2	5	1	18	6	3	2	2	7	4	260	7	16	4	1	1	1
30-40cm.	12						1		3	1					3	9	1					
40-50cm.	6						3							1			2	1				
50-60cm.		1							1							4						
60-70cm.		1														1						
1	5281	23	9	8	2	3	12	8	51	46	25	5	6	44	14	535	17	30	8	3	5	6

smoothly to a contorted, softer paste which breaks with a jagged edge. Surface color ranges from various shades of buff to shades of gray while the core color is usually darker. Thickness ranges from 2.5 to 11.5 mm. with a mean of 6.32 mm. and a median of 6 mm.

Surface Finish. As with the paste, there is no consistency to the surface finish of the sherds. Some sherds, usually with a compacted and thinner paste, have been well smoothed on both the exterior and interior. These sherds usually have a matte finish rather than a high polish. The majority of sherds have a roughly finished surface which is lumpy and tool marks are visible. This surface finish is usually associated with the more contorted, thicker paste.

Form: Identification of vessel form is tentative since it is based on relatively small sherds. Vessels with straight sides or barrel-shaped with a slight constriction at the rim were apparently popular. Also common are shallow bowls with vertical or flared walls.

The rim sherds are predominately either unmodified or tapered with either a rounded or flat lip. These attributes occur in varying combinations and frequencies, so that they are listed for comparison. There is, however, no significant stratigraphic distribution as most of the sample is from the disturbed surface or plowzone.

Unmodified rim with round lip (70 sherds) or flat lip (54 sherds).

Unmodified rim with a rounded lip shaped by folding the clay over and the juncture is not completely obliterated. There is no thickening of the rim (23 sherds).

Unmodified rim with round lip. Vessel wall has slight outward curve at the rim (7 sherds).

Tapered rim with round lip (42 sherds) or flat lip (24 sherds).

Tapered rim with a rounded lip shaped by folding the clay over at the lip with the juncture not completely obliterated. There is no thickening of the rim or lip (23 sherds).

Tapered rim with rounded lip. Vessel wall has slight outward curve at the rim, so that the vessel flares out at the mouth with some constriction below (13 sherds).

Rim is unmodified except that the flat lip projects out beyond the exterior vessel wall. The edge of the lip is usually roughly finished but the interior vessel wall is straight (28 sherds).

Vessel wall of the rim is re-curved immediately below the lip and is shaped by rolling the clay at the lip (16 sherds).

In addition, there are various decorative treatments of the vessel rims. Most common are forms of notching, but punctations and incised lines are also present.

Unmodified rims with flat or rounded lip which is notched. The notching varies from narrow, shallow cuts to deep, wide notches up to 20 mm. apart. The notches may be at right angles to the vessel wall (8 sherds), or at a right diagonal (4 sherds) or at left diagonal (7 sherds). Total of 19 sherds.

Unmodified rim with rounded lip which has shallow wide notches or scallops in the lip (1 sherd).

Rim of a slightly out flared vessel with a narrow exterior fold at the lip which has shallow, close-spaced notches on the exterior of the lip (4 sherds).

Tapered rim with round lip. There is a row of round punctations

7 mm. below the lip on the exterior. These were made on a wet paste and produced slight nodes on the interior (1 sherd).

Outflaring rim with interior thickening and a single incised line at the lower edge of the thickened portion on the interior 23 mm. below the lip (2 sherds). This is possibly related to the Yazoo bowl form of the Mayersville phase in Mississippi.

Unmodified rim with flat lip which has 3 incised lines in the lip (1 sherd). This is probably a Coles Creek Incised type sherd.

Unmodified rim with round lip. There is a single incised overhanging line 3 to 6 mm. below the lip (3 sherds). These are probably also a variety of Coles Creek Incised, but there is only a single line on the rim.

Slight exterior thickening with a flat lip. There is a single overhanging incised line 8 mm. below the lip with small triangular punctates beneath the line (1 sherd).

Unmodified rim with round lip. There is a single row of small square or triangular punctations 5 to 7 mm. below the lip (4 sherds).

The 48 basal sherds were separated on the basis of thickness and the presence of a sharp angle. The thickness ranges from 9 to 12 mm. and is on the extreme upper end of the thickness range for the type. Most of the vessels seem to be round-cornered or roughly circular with a curved base which is distinct from the body wall. They are not globular or conical. Three basal sherds are from vessels with a flat base which is round. Two basal

sherds are flat bases which are square and have a squared off body. The vessel walls for these five flat bases are vertical above 3 bases and are barrel-shaped above 2 bases. It is apparent, therefore, that some of the thick and angular sherds classed as basal sherds may be corner sherds of vessel walls. The distinctive flat bases are all from the surface.

Location. Only 29 sherds are from the undisturbed levels in the 30 to 60 cm. zone.

WITHERS FABRIC-IMPRESSED (23 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:73-4) and in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. Compactness and amount of clay particles varies considerably. The surface color is a medium shade of yellowish-buff to a reddish-buff and the core is a dark gray. Thickness ranges 4.5 to 10.5 mm; with a mean of 7.28 mm. and the median is 7.0 mm.

Surface Finish. The interior of the vessel is carelessly smoothed. The exterior surface is impressed by a textile or cord wrapped paddle or dowel. On most sherds the surface was subsequently smoothed and the impression is obliterated in some areas.

Location. Surface, plowzone, test pit #1 30-40 cm. level, and test pit #2 50-60 cm. and 60-70 cm. levels.

MARKSVILLE INCISED (9 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:94-5) and in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. Occasional small particles of clay and very fine sand are present in the paste which is compacted and hard. The exterior color is a medium shade of buff and the core is gray and darker than the exterior. Thickness ranges from 5.0 to 8.0 mm. with a mean of 5.89 mm. and a median of 5.5 mm.

Surface Finish. Both the exterior and interior are well smoothed.

Decoration. Incised with a blunt implement producing a broad, U-shaped line. The sherds are too small to indicate design although it is apparently curvilinear. No rim sherds are present.

Location. Surface, plowzone and test pit #1 40-60 cm. level.

MARKSVILLE STAMPED (8 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:91-4) and in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. The paste is thin and compact with small lumps of clay present. The exterior color is buff or gray while the interior core is gray. Thickness ranges from 5.0 to 7.0 mm. with a mean of 6.06 mm. and the median is 6.0 mm.

Surface Finish. Both the exterior and interior surfaces are well smoothed.

Decoration. The technique is one of stamped impressions but these differ. Three sherds have dentate impressions in parallel rows, three sherds have dentate rocker impressions and two sherds have plain rocker impressions. The stamped areas are set off by U-shaped incisions made with a blunt implement. These three varieties are similar to the Mabin, Manny and Troyville varieties present in the Lower Yazoo Basin, but the paste is different and the quality of workmanship exhibited in the decoration differ from that area.

Location. Surface, plowzone and test pit #1 30-40 cm. level.

MULBERRY CREEK CORD-MARKED (2 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:82) and in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. The paste of these two sherds differs from much of the other decorated pottery at 3CH20 in that the clay particles of tempering are larger and the texture is more contorted. The surface color is a dark shade of buff

to a light gray while the core color is a darker gray. Thickness of the two sherds is 6.5 and 7.5 mm.

Surface Finish. The interior surface of the vessel is carelessly smoothed and somewhat lumpy. The exterior surface is covered with wide spaced cord impressions which have been partially smoothed over.

Location. Both sherds were found on the surface.

WOODVILLE ZONED RED (3 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:101-2) named Woodville Red Filmed and in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. The paste is compact with fine particles of clay and occasional fragments of carbonized material. Thickness ranges from 5.0 to 7.5 mm. with a mean of 5.83 mm. and a median of 5.0 mm.

Surface Finish. Both interior and exterior surfaces are well smoothed.

Decoration. Zoned red slipped areas outlined by a narrow basin-shaped incised line. The design is curvilinear but the sherds are too small to distinguish pattern. Design is on the interior of bowls. One sherd has alternating zones of red filmed and punctated decoration on the exterior surface.

Location. Surface and test pit #2 30-40 cm. level.

LARTO RED FILMED (12 specimens): Figure . Type as described in Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:102) and in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. Compact paste with small particles of clay and some fragments of carbonized material. Surface color is buff and core is gray. Thickness ranges from 3.0 to 7.0 mm. with a mean of 5.62 mm. and a median of 5.5 mm.

Surface Finish. Both interior and exterior surfaces are well smoothed.

Decoration. Either the interior or exterior surfaces of bowls have been

red slipped. On some sherds both surfaces are slipped. Three rim sherds present indicate that simple bowls with straight rim and rounded lip are characteristic. These have a single "overhanging" incised line 5 mm. below the lip. Phillips considers this treatment a characteristic of variety Silver Creek wich is a Bayland phase marker type in the Lower Yazoo Basin.

Location. Surface, test pit #2 plowzone and test pit #2 30-40 cm. and 40-50 cm. levels.

COLES CREEK INCISED (8 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. Small particles of clay are present in the paste but are not abundant. The texture is compact. The exterior color is a light to medium buff and the interior is a darker shade of gray. Thickness ranges from 3.0 to 8.0 mm. with a mean of 5.0 mm. and a median of 5.0 mm.

Surface Finish. Well smoothed but not polished.

Decoration. Multiple incised lines below the lip. Sherds within this sample are quite variable and probably should be separated into distinct varieties once the sample is increased. Two body sherds both have three incised "overhanging" lines which are spaced 3 - 5 mm. apart. Six rim sherds have a straight rim and rounded lip. The majority of these rim sherds are distinct from most of the 3CH20 pottery in that they are thinner with a range from 3 to 6 mm. in thickness. They are extremely well made and finished, and on some the incised lines are shallow, narrow and well executed but on others are crudely incised. The number of lines varies from one to four. These are one to six mm. apart and are from one to twelve mm. below the lip.

These sherds are classed as Coles Creek Incised only because they are fine incised lines below the lip of the bowl. They in no way resemble the

classic Coles Creek variety. It is expected that they can be made one or more varieties when the sample is enlarged. The paste of the sherds and their thinness suggest that they are part of a Plaquemine complex rather than associated with the earlier Troyville types.

Location: Surface and plowzone.

EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED (51 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:90-91) and in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. The sherds are tempered with small clay particles and in some the particles are absent. There is also fine grained sand which is probably a natural inclusion as the soil in this area is somewhat sandy. The paste is usually somewhat contorted except on those without the clay particles. The color varies from light to dark buff or gray and the core is a dark gray. Thickness ranges from 4.0 to 10.0 mm. with a mean of 6.73 mm. and a median of 6.5 mm.

Surface Finish. Both surfaces are usually well smoothed.

Decoration. Most of the sherds have been punctated with a fingernail impression but the treatment varies. One group of twenty-six sherds has fingernail impressions on a relatively dry paste so that the impressions are sharp. Although most of these sherds are small, the impressions appear to be close spaced and regularly arranged. A second group of three sherds has the fingernail impressions so close spaced as to make lines and these are arranged in rows spaced 5 mm. apart. These are similar to the linear fingernail impressed technique on the shell tempered paste. A third group of thirteen sherds have been impressed with a pointed implement. These punctations are also close spaced and apparently in rows, as with the fingernail impressed. One sherd has round reed punctations in quite close spaced rows. The fourth group of nine sherds apparently has ridges pinched

up with the fingernails. These should perhaps be classed as Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched but the sherds are too small to distinguish linear arrangements.

Location. Surface, plowzone and test pit #2 30-40 cm. and 50-60 cm. levels.

MAZIQUE INCISED, VAR. MANCHAC (46 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Quimby (1951:111) in Ford (1951:86) and in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. The paste contains fine particles of clay and sand with occasional particles of bone. The texture is contorted and poorly compacted in general but some sherds are fairly well compacted. The color is a medium to dark buff to light gray and the core is darker than the exterior. Thickness ranges from 4.5 to 8.5 mm. with a mean of 6.07 mm. and a median of 6.0 mm.

Surface Finish. Both the interior and exterior are well smoothed.

Decoration. The decoration of close spaced incised lines varies in technique. On some sherds the incision is made with a pointed implement on a wet paste so that the lines are narrow, V-shaped and have "burred" edges. On other sherds the paste is dry so that the lines are smooth, shallow and U-shaped but still quite narrow. The design is usually one of oblique lines but it may also be alternating zones of oblique line filled triangles or alternating zones of oblique and horizontal lines. One sherd has plain zones between the zones of lines, another sherd has oblique incised lines with brush marks at right angles to and across the lines, two sherds have zones of lines alternating with zones of punctates and two sherds have lines in a herringbone pattern. On the three rim sherds present the design is oblique to the rim. One rim is tapered with

a flat lip, one rim is unmodified with rounded lip and rough edges and the third rim is slightly turned out with a flat lip.

Location. Surface, plowzone and test pit #2 30-40 cm. level.

PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED (25 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Quimby (1951:109), in Ford (1951:85) and in Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. The paste contains medium to small fragments of clay and most sherds also have fine grained sand. Four sherds also have particles of bone. The color of the exterior surfaces is medium shades of buff to gray and the core is darker than the exterior. Thickness ranges from 5.0 to 9.5 mm. with a mean of 7.14 mm. and a median of 7.0 mm.

Surface Finish. The interior surface is well smoothed. The exterior surface has been brushed with a bundle of stiff fibers generally on a relatively moist paste so that the brush marks are deep and have burred edges. The brush markings may be either oblique or horizontal and occasionally cross or overlap and so is used in a decorative manner.

Form. Five rim sherds indicate slightly outflared vessels. One form is a tapered rim with a flat lip. A second form has the rim folded over so that the exterior edge of the lip projects beyond the vessel wall. The lip is smooth and flat. One sherd has fingernail impressions on the exterior edge of the lip rim. A third form has the rim slightly turned outward at the lip which is rounded.

Location. Surface, plowzone and test pit #1 30-40 cm. level.

HARRISON BAYOU INCISED (5 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Quimby (1951:115) and Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. Primarily small particles of clay with a compact texture. One sherd also has particles of bone and crushed sherds. The color of the

exterior surfaces is a medium to dark gray with the core a darker gray. Thickness ranges from 4.0 to 7.5 mm. with a mean of 6.1 mm. and a median of 6.5 mm.

Surface Finish. Both surfaces are well smoothed.

Decoration. The technique is one of incision with a pointed implement on a relatively moist paste so that the lines are V-shaped and have "burred" edges. The lines are placed 7 to 12 mm. apart and are cross hatched to form small diamonds.

Location. Plowzone.

L"EAU NOIRE INCISED, VAR. ANNA (6 sherds): Figure . Type as described in Quimby (1951:119) and Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. Tempered with sparse particles of fine clay. The texture is compact and hard. Both surface and core color is light gray. Thickness ranges from 3.0 to 6.5 mm. with a mean of 5.0 mm. and a median of 5.0 mm.

Surface Finish. Well smoothed with a slight polish.

Decoration. Incised lines on a hard, dry paste so that the lines are extremely fine and appear to be engraved. The lines are shallow and narrow, but V-shaped. The design is one of simple rectilinear patterns on the interior surface of shallow vessels. One sherd is probably from a carinated bowl with a deep red paint on the exterior.

Location. Surface and plowzone.

MISC. CLAY TEMPERED, INCISED (11 sherds). These sherds are decorated but cannot, at the moment, be identified as to type or placed in one of the other categories. One sherd has a multiple line curvilinear design which may be a crude example of Marksville Incised. One rim sherd has a single trailed line and also may be Marksville Incised. This sherd is from a

simple bowl with the incised line 21 mm. below the lip. Four sherds have multiple incised lines which are curvilinear and are placed to form line-filled triangles. One sherd is engraved with curvilinear lines which cross each other.

Location. Surface, plowzone and test pit #1 40-60 cm. level.

MISC. CLAY TEMPERED (33 sherds). These sherds are too small and fragmentary or eroded to distinguish surface treatment or incised decoration.

Location. Surface, plowzone and test pit #2 40-50 cm. level.

BONE TEMPERED (14 sherds)

Paste. The paste is compact with small particles of clay present. Included in it are finely pulverized fragments of bone. These fragments are thinly scattered through the paste and are not easily distinguished. These sherds are the same as some of the Baytown Plain pottery except for the presence of the bone. Thickness ranges from 3.5 to 8.0 mm. with a mean of 5.7 mm. and a median of 5.00 mm.

Surface Finish. The surfaces appear to be well smoothed with a matte surface rather than a polish.

Form. Vessel forms are unknown. There are no rim sherds.

Location. Surface, plowzone and test pit #2 30-40 cm. level.

Discussion. It should be noted here that bone particles are also present in 4 of the Plaquemine Brushed and one of the Mazique Incised, var. Manchac sherds. Bone tempered plain pottery types in neighboring areas include the McKinney Plain (Suhm and Jelks, 1962;97) and Smithport Plain (Suhm and Jelks, 1962:145) in northwestern Louisiana and southwestern Arkansas and the Red River valley. It is not the same as the Cooper Boneware of the Ouachita valley (Schambach, n.d.) which is plain sandy pottery liberally tempered with large pieces of crushed bone.

MISSISSIPPI PLAIN (535 sherds): Type as described in Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:105-110) as Neeley's Ferry Plain and in Phillips (n.d.). This sherd count includes 32 rim sherds and 157 sherd fragments which were discarded in the initial sorting. The attributes of these sherds are consistent and apparently represent a single ceramic complex.

Paste. The paste is a fine-grained clay which does not contain larger lumps of clay. The temper is a finely pulverized shell but the particles are just large enough to be visible in most instances and they leave fine leached-out holes on the surface. The tempering material is abundant and the paste is compact and evenly laminated. Surface color of most of the sample is shades of light buff to light gray. Thickness ranges from 2.5 to 9.0 mm. with a mean of 4.7 mm. and a median of 4.4 mm.

Surface Finish. The surface is well smoothed but not polished. When it is not too badly leached it has a matte finish.

Form. The only shape apparent among the rim sherds is a shallow bowl with a slight outward flare to the rim.

The most common rim form is unmodified with a round, or less commonly flat, lip. One-fourth of the sherds, however, have a tapered rim which on some specimens terminates in a thin, sharp-edged lip. Most of the rims have a slight curve to them indicating a smooth, shallow outward flare at the mouth of the vessel.

Unmodified rim with rounded lip, slightly flared out (11 sherds).

Unmodified rim with rounded or flat lip, slightly flared out and with a single incised line on the exterior 10 - 37 mm. below the lip (4 sherds).

Tapered rim with rounded lip, slightly flared out (5 sherds).

Tapered rim with lip narrowing to a thin edge, flared out (3 sherds).

Unmodified rim which is slightly flared out. Lip is an interior bevel (1sherd).

Unmodified rim with round or flat lip and a straight-sided vessel (3 sherds).

Unmodified rim with flat lip which has a single incised line in the lip (1 sherd).

Unmodified rim, lip flat with shallow, smooth close-spaced notches; slightly flared out (2 sherds).

Unmodified rim with round or flat lip which has shallow, smooth wide-spaced notches (2 sherds).

Location. Only 25 sherds are from undisturbed levels and extend to a depth of 70 cm.

PUGH TRAILED-INCISED (17 sherds): Figure . Type not previously described.

Paste. Method of Manufacture. Coiled. Tendency to break along coil lines or incised lines. Temper. Small particles of shell are abundant. These are large enough that they leave the surface pocked by small holes when the shell has leached out. Texture. The texture is compact with shell particles laminated. Color. Light gray. Thickness. Ranges from 3.0 to 7.5 mm. with a mean of 4.79 mm. and a median of 4.5 mm.

Surface Finish. Carefully smoothed on both interior and exterior.

Decoration. Groups of multiple close-spaced trailed lines. Lines meet but do not overlap. The trailed lines are 1 - 2 mm. wide with a shallow U-shaped groove on a dry paste with smooth edges to the lines. These lines are close-spaced, generally being 1 - 2 mm. apart but occasionally up to 3 mm. The design is one of groups of curvilinear lines which meet but do not overlap. A few sherds indicate that there is some plain surface either

between or below the design. One sherd has a combination of design elements with multiple trailed lines and a circle. One rim sherd is from a constricted mouth jar and has a plain band below the lip which is 12 mm. wide. The rim is not thickened but is slightly flared and the lip is round.

Location. Surface, plowzone, and test pit #2 30-40 cm. and 40-50 cm. levels.

Discussion. The type will eventually be a variety of Leland Incised. These sherds and these classed as Leland Incised are sufficiently distinct even though both may be related to Leland. This type is also probably related to Rhodes Incised (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:127) and to Keno Trailed (Suhm and Jelks 1962:87).

LELAND INCISED (30 sherds) Figure . Type similar to that described by Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:137-140), Ford, Phillips and Haag (1955:101) and Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. The sherds have a tendency to break on coil lines and on incised lines. The paste has abundant small shell particles which leave the surface eroded when they leach out. The texture, however, is generally compact with the shell evenly laminated. The color is usually a medium dark buff or occasionally gray. Thickness ranges from 4.0 to 7.5 mm. with a mean of 5.21 mm. and a median of 5.0 mm.

Surface Finish. Well smoothed interior and exterior surfaces, but without polish.

Decoration. The lines are incised on a dry paste. Only occasionally was the paste moist enough and the technique careless enough to raise a "burred" edge. The lines are narrow U-shaped or wide V-groove and they are made with a dull-tipped implement. The lines are generally 1 - 2 mm. wide. The design is multiple incised lines spaced 5 - 10 mm. apart. These are

rarely as close as 3 - 4 mm. Most sherds are too small to determine if the design is rectilinear or curvilinear. Four sherds have a rectilinear pattern in the design. Four sherds are incised on the bowl interior. One rim sherd has a straight rim and rounded lip with the design beginning 5 mm. below the lip. Six small sherds have only a single incised line but are included in this group because of paste and decorative technique.

Location. Surface, plowzone and test pit #2 40-50 cm. level.

PARKIN PUNCTATED, VAR. TRANSYLVANIA (8 sherds): Figure . Type as described by Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:110) and by Phillips (n.d.).

Paste. Small fragments of shell are abundant in the paste and are large enough that they are visible on the surface and leave small holes when leached out. The texture is compact with the shell laminated. The color ranges from a medium buff to dark gray. Thickness ranges from 3.5 mm. to 6.0 mm. with a mean of 4.75 mm. and a median of 4.5 mm.

Surface Finish. Well smoothed on both exterior and interior but not polished.

Decoration. The technique is one of shallow fingernail impressions on a dry paste. These are placed in lines in both curvilinear and rectilinear designs. The rows of punctations range from 3 to 12 mm. apart but most common are 6 - 7 mm. apart. One rim sherd has the upper edge of the rim rolled outward with a rounded lip. The line of decoration begins 14 mm. below the lip.

Location. Surface and plowzone.

PARKIN PUNCTATED (3 sherds): Figure . Type as described by Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951:110) and by Phillips (n.d.).

Decoration. One sherd is a rim which is slightly flared outward with a flat lip. The impressions are hemiconical at an angle and are apparently aligned in rows beginning 5 mm. below the lip.

Two sherds are badly eroded. They are apparently fingernail ridge-pinched but are too badly damaged to determine pattern or alignment.

Location. Plowzone.

MISC. SHELL TEMPERED, TRAILED (5 sherds).

Paste. These five sherds have large fragments of shell in the paste and are somewhat more contorted than the other shell tempered sherds at the site. Thickness ranges from 4.0 to 6.5 mm. with a mean of 5.10 mm. and a median of 5.0 mm.

Decoration. The trailed lines are on a dry paste and the lines are smooth. The lines are 3 - 5 mm. wide and usually some 4 - 6 mm. apart. One rim sherd has multiple lines in a curvilinear design beginning 11 mm. below the lip on a slightly outflared rim. One other rim sherd is also slightly outflared. The design is one of alternating line-filled triangles which go up to the edge of the lip.

Some of these sherds are possibly the type Wallace Incised (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:134; Ford 1961; Phillips n.d.).

Location. Surface and plowzone.

DISCUSSION: The types of decorated pottery suggest that several distinct occupations occurred at the Ellis Pugh site. One of these is certainly similar to the Troyville culture present to the south in the lower Red River valley. This would include the Woodville and Larto types and possibly the Mulberry Creek Cord-marked. There may be separate earlier components characterized by the Marksville Stamped and Incised types and the Withers Fabric-impressed. There is also, clearly, a Plaquemine culture component with the types Mazique Incised, var. Manchac, Plaquemine Brushed, Harrison

Bayou Incised and L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Anna. The shell tempered types of Pugh Trailed, Leland Incised and Parkin Punctated, var. Transylvania suggest either a Mississippian-influenced Plaquemine or a separate post-Plaquemine occupation. Also in need of an explanation is the presence of bone tempering which is usually associated with the Caddoan area to the west. Since there is some bone in the Plaquemine Brushed and Manchac samples, the bone tempered plain is probably associated with the Plaquemine occupation.

Regretably, the site is too badly disturbed to obtain any valid stratigraphic data. Only 2.08 percent of the sherds recovered during excavation are from the midden beneath the plowzone. Leland, Manchac, Evansville and Woodville extend to a depth of 40 cm. and Larto and Pugh are present in the 40-50 cm. level. One Withers Fabric-impressed sherd and a Mississippi Plain sherds were in the 60-70 cm. level of test pit #2. There are almost as many Mississippi Plain sherds in the sub-plowzone levels as there are Baytown Plain sherds and, therefore, a much higher percentage. It is apparent that the levels below the plowzone are disturbed even though these disturbances were not visible during excavation.

Artifacts of Clay

Three enigmatic objects of fired clay were recovered from test pit #1. One of these items, from the plowzone, is vaguely mushroom shaped in that it has a circular, slightly domed portion and a short triangular portion which has been pinched together with two fingers. The dimensions, from top of the "dome" to the tip of the "stem", are 14 mm., as is the diameter of the circular "dome".

A second fired clay specimen is nearly cylindrical with a maximum diameter of 15 mm. The surface is rough with impressions of grass fragments

in it. One end has been pinched together and the other end is broken. This fragment is 31 mm. in length.

The third fired clay specimen is also cylindrical and appears to be the whole object. It has a slight bulge in the middle with a maximum diameter of 8 mm. It is 25 mm. long. It is doubtful that this is an intentionally manufactured artifact.

A clay pipe, now in the possession of Mrs. George L. Pugh, was found on the surface several years ago. The pipe is an equal arm elbow form with both the stem and bowl portions rectangular and of equal size. The only decoration is a single incised line below the bowl rim. This line was incised with the implement held at an angle so that the upper edge of the incision overhangs the lower edge. This is the classic type of incising on Coles Creek pottery. The stem portion is mm. long, mm. high and mm. wide. The bowl porion is mm. high, mm. wide and mm. thick. The bowl opening has a diameter of mm. and the stem opening is mm.

Table

3CH20 Ellis Pugh Site - Distribution of Chipped and Ground Stone

	Projectile Point	Bifacial Tool	Graver-Reamer	Bifacial Tool Frag.	Worked Flakes	Unworked Flakes	Pebble Cores	Split Pebbles	River Pebbles	Quartzite	Petrified Wood	Mortar	Mano	Pitted Stone	Hammerstone	Discoidal	Celt	Plummet	Worked Sandstone Frag.	Unworked Sandstone Frag.	Polished Chert Pebble	Total by Level
Surface	9	6	4	4	34	184	12	53	12		1	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	5	9	1	348
TP#1-Plowzone	1	2	2		9	97		2	5	4										5		127
30-40cm.				1		1		3		1												6
40-60cm.						4																4
60-70cm.						1																1
70-80cm.																						0
TP#2-Plowzone	3	1		2	4	95		5	2											1		113
30-40cm.						15	1															16
40-50cm.	1					21																22
50-60cm.						1	1	1														3
60-70cm.						1																1
Totals	14	9	6	7	47	420	14	64	19	5	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	5	15	1	641

Chipped Stone Tools

Chipped stone tools from the excavation and surface collection are almost entirely made on small river gravels. Only an occasional fragment of novaculite is present. Most of the lithic specimens are small unworked flakes which were present in the plowzone levels of both test pits and on the surface. Most of these flakes are small with a maximum dimension of less than 40 mm. Contrary to the distribution of bone refuse, the lithic material is more common in Area B than in Area A. The distribution of all stone tools is given in Table .

PROJECTILE POINTS (14 specimens):

Scallorn (4 specimens): The blades of these points are triangular with concave edges on three specimens while one has straight edges. The shoulder is characterized by a short, narrow lateral or diagonal barb set off from the stem by a narrow, rounded notch. The stem is expanding toward the base which is straight. Most specimens are broken but they appear to be approximately 25 to 30 mm. in length and 15 to 20 mm. in width. One whole specimen is 25 x 18 mm. Two specimens are from the surface, one from pit #2 plowzone and one from pit #2 40 - 50 cm. level.

Scallorn points, as defined by Suhn and Jelks, (1962:285) are present in the Central Texas aspect from the Red River valley to the Gulf Coast but are absent in east Texas. Since we have a wide discontinuous distribution we should perhaps give a new name to the east Arkansas points, especially as the point typology is yet to be developed in this area.

Hayes (3 specimens): The blades are triangular with concave edges. The shoulder is characterized by a short, narrow barb or a squared shoulder but both project laterally and have a rounded notch. The stem is as wide as it is long and is bulbous with a convex base. All specimens are broken but appear to be about 20 to 25 mm. in length. Points range from 12 to 15 mm. in width. Two specimens are from the surface and the third was in the plowzone of pit #1.

Bonham (2 specimens): These two points are tentatively classed as Bonham although they are smaller and have a broader blade than the type defined by Suhm and Jelks. The blade is short and triangular with either straight or slightly convex edges. The shoulder is characterized by narrow, short, diagonal barbs with a rounded notch. The stem is straight and appears square with a slightly convex base. Length is 19 and 21 mm. while width is 13 mm. One point was collected from the surface while the other was in the plowzone of pit #2.

Gary (1 specimen): This point has a broad triangular blade with straight edges and is characterized by a narrow square shoulder. The stem is convex and contracting toward a narrow, straight base. Dimensions are 42 x 26 mm. Collected from the surface.

Contracting stem point (1 specimen): The point has a triangular blade with straight edges that are beveled and re-chipped. The shoulder is rounded and narrow and the notches are extremely shallow and rounded. The stem is convex and contracting toward a narrow, straight base. Dimensions are 42 x 26 mm. Collected from the surface.

Expanding stem (1 specimen): The blade is short, broad and triangular with slightly concave edges. The shoulders are squared and prominent, although narrow, with a shallow notch. The stem is as long as the blade and expands slightly. The base, while broken, is apparently straight. Dimensions are 28 x 20 mm. From the plowzone of pit #2. This point is tentatively identified as Ellis.

Barbed (2 specimens): The blade is large and shaped by large primary flakes with prominent secondary chipping on the edges to produce a concave edge. The shoulders are characterized by a short, narrow diagonal barb and a rather wide, rounded notch. The stem is nearly square in appearance but is slightly expanding and with a base which is slightly convex. One speciment

is broken at 56 mm. and is 36 mm. wide. The material of one specimen is novaculite. Both are from the surface.

BIFACIALLY FLAKED CUTTING TOOLS (9 specimens): These tools are made on small pebble cores or on thick chunks of pebbles. Most of these do not retain any exterior surface of the pebble. The shape is primarily trianguloid or rectanguloid, although some are rather irregular and they are often proportionately thick in cross section. They are shaped by primary flaking and some also exhibit secondary flaking. Any of the edges may show utilization and they appear to have been used in cutting and/or scraping activities. Dimensions: length ranges from 28 to 49 mm., width ranges from 17 to 30 mm. and thickness ranges from 5 to 14 mm.

REAMER/GRAVER (6 specimens): Three of these specimens are bifacially flaked with both primary and secondary chipping. One has a triangular expanded base with a narrow shaft and while the tip is missing, the edges of the shaft are not worn so that it is probably a reamer rather than a drill. The others are triangular in form with the tips shattered and rough from use. The other three specimens are unifacially chipped on flakes. Two of these have one corner pressure chipped to a workingedge and are not otherwise altered. One specimen has a long, narrow shaft chipped to a tip. Dimensions: length ranges from24 to 36 mm., width ranges from 9 to 24 mm. and thickness ranges from 3 to 12 mm.

PEBBLE CORES (14 specimens): These tools are roughly shaped cores or thick chunks of pebble cores which are generally spherical or thick ovoid-rectanguloid and have some utilized or shaped surface or edge. On most specimens much of the exterior surface has been removed. Some are relatively

thin and have been shaped with secondary chipping so that this class merges with the bifacially flaked cutting tools. The core tools are generally thicker and more irregularly shaped without a well prepared cutting edge. Some of these may simply be discarded pebbles from which flakes were removed to make other tools, but most appear to have been used as tools. Dimensions range from 55 x 47 x 30 mm. to 27 x 22 x 11 mm.

WORKED FLAKES (47 specimens): The worked flakes are not distinctive. They are irregular, unshaped thin flakes with pressure chips removed from one edge. Most of this edge work appears to be deliberate rather than from utilization of the unworked edge. Flakes selected for this purpose are not primary decortication flakes.

MISC. LITHIC: The remaining lithic specimens were undoubtedly imported to the site by prehistoric man but have not been obviously worked or shaped. Most common are river pebbles which are split open (64 specimens) but the edges are not altered or battered by fortuitous use. They were probably imported as raw material for other tools. Unbroken river pebbles are also present (19 specimens) but are either less common or else have not been collected as diligently as have artifacts. One small fragment of petrified wood was collected from the surface. Five fragments of quartzite were recovered in the excavation of test pit #1. These are not quartz crystals but rather small, irregular fragments of a milky quartzite.

Pecked and Ground Stone Tools

The pecked and ground stone tools are primarily made of a compact, crystaline sandstone. All of these tools have been collected from the surface of the site.

MORTAR (2 specimens): These tools are rough, irregular sandstone blocks

which have a shallow basin or concavity worked into the surface. The rest of the block is otherwise unaltered. The basins are 44 mm. and 55 mm. in diameter. One specimen is 130 x 120 x 75 mm. and the other is 98 x 84 x 46 mm.

MANO (3 specimens): The tools which show evidence of use as manos are roughly rectangular in form with one or two edges well smoothed from use as a grinding surface. Two of these specimens are unshaped cobbles which have been utilized. One is carefully shaped with edges squared off and all surfaces smoothed. On all of these tools the working surface is larger than the basin surface of the mortars. Dimensions are 87 x 62 x 52 mm.; 99 x 78 x 40 mm.; and the shaped fragment is 74 mm. wide and 43 mm. thick.

PITTED STONE (3 specimens): These tools are relatively small rectangular sandstone cobbles which are thick in section and have one or more shallow pits worked into the larger surfaces. The pits are 24 mm. to 28 mm. in maximum diameter and are only 1 mm. to 2 mm. in depth. The stones are not generally otherwise altered. One specimen has had the edge smoothed and may also have been used as a grinding stone. These tools do not have battered edges and have not apparently been used as hammerstones. Dimensions are 74 x 54 x 44 mm. and 64 x 54 x 41 mm. The third specimen is too fragmentary to obtain significant measurements.

HAMMERSTONE (1 specimen): The hammerstone is a utilized chert river pebble. It is rectangular in form and both ends are battered from use. Several flakes have been removed from one end but it was subsequently used for pounding. Dimensions are 90 x 47 x 41 mm.

DISCOIDAL (?) (1 specimen): This fragment is carefully shaped with flat surfaces and a squared-off and smoothed edge. Although the specimen is fragmentary, it appears to be circular. The thickness is 30 mm. The

stone material is a fine-grained crystaline sandstone.

CELT (2 specimens): One of the celts is a complete specimen. It was made on a chert river pebble and the irregularities of the original surface have not been removed. There is evidence of polishing over much of the surface and the edges have all been smoothed. The bit portion is well polished to a sharp edge and slightly beveled. Dimensions are 62 x 37 x 15 mm. The second specimen is the bit section of a completely polished and smoothed celt made on a dark basaltic stone. The lateral edges have been squared off and the working end is polished to a thin edge. Width is 32 mm. and thickness is 14 mm.

PLUMMET (2 specimens): One specimen is the end section of a grooved, conical hematite plummet. The grooved is approximately 3 mm. wide and 3 mm. deep. The surface is well shaped and polished. The second specimen is a long, roughly cylindrical river pebble which has the beginning of a grooved cut into the surface 17 mm. below the smaller end. It does not appear to otherwise be altered. The specimen is 77 mm. long and 30 mm. in diameter.

POLISHED SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS (5 specimens): The objects are all of sandstone and are thin and tabular. The edges are generally smoothed and slightly rounded. Although fragmentary, they are apparently rectangular or triangular in form. Four of the objects are 11 or 12 mm. thick while the largest is 18 mm. thick. It is not really obvious that these items have been worked and are artifacts.

SANDSTONE FRAGMENTS (15 specimens): Small fragments of unworked sandstone were present both on the surface and in the testpits. Those specimens found during the excavation were all in the plowzone levels.

POLISHED CHERT PEBBLE (1 specimen): One split chert pebble is separated from the others because it has an extremely high polish to the exterior surface. The fragment is 42 mm. long and 20 mm. in diameter.

Bone Tools

There are only two bone specimens which are worked. One of these is the tip section of long, thin cylindrical shaft, probably of an awl or pin. The edges are well smoothed and the maximum diameter is 3 mm. The length of this fragment is 44 mm.

The only antler fragment recovered at the site is the tip portion of an antler tine. Whether or not it has been worked is rather questionable. The tip is chipped, and this could be from use or plow damage. The surface is badly marred with short, narrow cuts or scratches and the broken end is not clearly cut and split off but simply broken. This portion is 61 mm. in length and 13 mm. in maximum diameter.

Midden refuse

The prehistoric occupation at the Ellis Pugh site is distinct from other sites in the area by the accumulation of refuse -- or perhaps simply by the preservation of bone and shell refuse. This was most concentrated in Area A. Animal bone, mussel shell, nut hulls and charcoal are present. All of the animal bone is badly fragmented and approximately 25 percent of it is charred. The distribution is given in Table_____. A rough, non-technical sorting of the bone indicates the presence of deer, primarily, but also small mammal, turtle, fish and bird. All of this is broken into small fragments and while this may be partially due to modern cultivation, it is also characteristic of the bone in the lower levels. Some of the deer bone is from immature individuals. Somewhat surprising is the absence of antler and of skull fragments.

Table

3CH20 Ellis Pugh Site - Distribution of midden refuse

	Deer Bone	Small Mammal	Turtle	Fish	Bird	Unident. Bone Frag.	Charred Bone Frag.	Mussel Shell	Snail Shell	Charred Nut Hulls	Charcoal Fragments	Baked Clay Fragments	Total by Level
Surface	2		1			2	2	12	1				20
TP#1-Plowzone	105	56	71	31	3	341	166	56		7		14	850
30-40cm.	11		22	6		37	26	3			12	2	119
40-60cm.	4	2	17	5		48	22	3			11	1	113
60-70cm.	2		6	3		10	7	1			5	1	35
70-80cm.				1		4							5
TP#2-Plowzone	19		6	1	1	103	63	10		3	3	6	215
30-40cm.	4		3			11	9	17			4		48
40-50cm.	4	1				9		1			3	1	19
50-60cm.						4	2						6
60-70cm.						1							1
Total	151	59	126	47	4	570	297	103	1	10	38	25	1431

The mussel shells are small and are also badly fragmented. None of these appear to have been worked. There was one concentration of 15 shell halves as well as smaller fragments at a depth of 32 to 37 cm. in test pit #2. No pit or post outlines were discernible around or above these shells.

The charred nut hulls were observed only in the plowzone and were not common. Charcoal fragments were scattered through the deposit and extended to a depth of 70 cm. in test pit #1. These fragments are small and too scattered to consider for a radiocarbon determination.

Occasional fragments of fired clay were also present, primarily in the upper levels. Some of these have cane impressions on them.

Discussion and conclusions

It is apparent from both the excavation and the analysis that the midden deposit of the Ellis Pugh site has been deeply disturbed. While there are 30 cm. of artifact-bearing deposit beneath the plowzone, there is very little of a diagnostic nature here. There is, furthermore, no stratification to these lower deposits. In fact, the distribution of artifact types also indicates that these deposits have gotten thoroughly mixed. There are some differnnces in use of areas A and B, however, as 79.5 percent of the refuse and 57 percent of the excavated pottery are from test pit #1 in Area A. Most of this was in the plowzone, however. Area B had greater amounts of pottery below the plowzone and 67 percent of the excavated lithic material.

Some differences in pottery type distributions are also apparent. All of the Marksville Incised and Mulberry Creek Cord-marked as well as most of the Manchac and Plaquemine Brushed are from test pit #1. Conversely,

the Woodville Zoned Red and Larto Red Filmed as well as most of the bone tempered, Pugh Trailed-incised and Leland Incised are from test pit #2.

The site has at least two components but without stratigraphic separation. They were apparently small camps or hamlets rather than a large or compact village. The relationship of the burials to the midden area will have to remain undefined. The heaviest occupation was in the late prehistoric period and is represented by the Manchac, Plaquemine Brushed, L'Eau Noire Incised, Pugh Trailed-incised, Leland Incised and Transylvania pottery and probably by the Scallorn, Hayes and Bonham points. An early or Middle Woodland occupation is indicated by the Gary and Ellis points and the celts and plummets. The Withers Fabric-impressed pottery may be associated with the Marksville Incised and Stamped. Whether or not all of this Woodland material belongs in one component with the Woodville Zoned Red and Larto Red Filmed pottery, is not yet determined.

Further discussion and conclusions must await analysis of the Bayou Bartholomew sites and a regional comparison.

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